

## WOUND DRESSINGS FOR THE CONTROLLED RELEASE OF THERAPEUTIC AGENTS

The present invention relates to wound dressing materials that provide controlled  
5 release of therapeutic agents when placed in contact with a wound fluid.

The amount and composition of wound fluid (exudate) produced by a wound depends on the type of wound and the history of wound healing. For example, surgical wounds have an acute inflammatory phase of a few days during which  
10 discharge is significant, after which the rate of exudate production can be expected to fall sharply. Chronic wounds, such as ulcers, produce wound fluid containing elevated levels of matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) enzymes. Burns produce large amounts of wound exudate having characteristic properties. Pain is also associated with characteristic protease enzymes in wound fluid.  
15 Biochemically, pain is experienced when there is an increase of kinins (bradykinin) in the area of the wound. Kinins are produced by the proteolytic breakdown of kininogen, and the protease responsible for this is kallikrein.

Infected wounds generally produce substantially more exudate than non-infected  
20 wounds, and the composition of the wound fluid is different. In particular, it has been found that levels of elastase are elevated in infected wounds, both during and immediately before the onset of clinical signs of wound infection.

US-A-5770229 describes medical polymer gels for use in medical applications,  
25 including wound dressings. The polymer molecules are covalently bonded to drug molecules through linker groups that can be cleaved by an enzyme such as elastase. The drug may for example be an antimicrobial, or a growth factor, or a tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase (TIMP).

30 Wound fluids can also contain elevated concentrations of reactive oxygen species such as hydroxyl radicals ( $\cdot\text{OH}$ ), singlet oxygen ( $^1\text{O}_2$ ), hydroperoxyl radicals ( $\cdot\text{OOH}$ ), superoxideradical anions ( $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ ), and hydrogen peroxide ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ). Under mild oxidative stress, it is thought that hydrogen peroxide ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ) is the dominant

species present, being formed rapidly from superoxide by the enzyme superoxide dismutase. Under mild oxidative stress conditions when hydrogen peroxide levels are slightly raised (around  $10^{-8}$  to  $10^{-4}$  molar), it has been found that the rate of cell proliferation in fibroblast cultures is stimulated. Furthermore, the presence of a  
5 low level of reactive oxygen species can be advantageous in the early stages of wound healing by both attracting and activating macrophages which engulf and kill bacteria and release cytokines and growth factors. However, prolonged and more severe oxidative stress may delay healing because it will produce chronic inflammation, divert available energy supply towards antioxidant defence at the  
10 expense of tissue reconstruction, and increase levels of matrix metalloproteinases which cause tissue breakdown. In more severe cases, elevated levels of reactive oxygen species can give rise to hydrogen peroxide-induced senescence or apoptosis (that is, programmed cell death) or tissue necrosis (that is, uncontrolled cell death and therefore permanent tissue damage).

15 Accordingly, the healing of chronic wounds may be assisted by the use of antioxidant wound dressings that react specifically with excess reactive oxygen species such as those listed above and hence reduce the level of oxidative stress. However, it may not be desirable to eliminate reactive oxygen species completely,  
20 reactive oxygen species at low concentrations do have a positive role in wound healing.

US-A-5667501 describes compositions comprising chemically modified polymers grafted with chemical groups that confer antioxidant activity as measured by a  
25 diphenylpicrylhydrazyl (DPPH) test and that also generate low levels of hydrogen peroxide by reaction with molecular oxygen in the wound bed to stimulate macrophage activity and fibroblast proliferation. The compositions may be used to promote the healing of chronic wounds. Preferably, the polymer is a polymer bearing hydroxyl, carbonyl or amide functional groups, or a polysaccharide bearing  
30 hydroxyl functional groups, said functional groups having been converted to derivatives that are persistent free radicals or precursors of persistent free radicals, that is to say they are free radical scavenging antioxidant groups.

US-A-5612321 describes compositions comprising polysaccharides grafted with antioxidants on at least one hydroxyl group of the polysaccharide. The compositions may be used inter alia to promote the healing of chronic wounds. Preferably, the polysaccharide is hyaluronic acid and the antioxidant group  
5 comprises a phenol group.

The above-described antioxidant dressings will tend to remove all reactive oxygen from the vicinity of the wound under treatment, and thereby the beneficial effects on wound healing of low concentrations of reactive oxygen are lost.

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In a first aspect, the present invention provides a wound dressing material for controlled activation of a wound healing therapeutic agent in the presence of a protease enzyme in a wound fluid, the wound dressing material comprising:

- a medically acceptable polymer;
  - 15 a wound healing therapeutic agent;
  - an inhibitor of the protease enzyme; and
  - a linker group which is cleavable by the protease enzyme,
- wherein the activities of both the wound healing therapeutic agent and the inhibitor are increased by contacting the wound dressing material with a wound fluid  
20 containing the protease enzyme.

The wound healing therapeutic agent and the inhibitor are initially bound to, and/or entrapped within a matrix of, the polymer. In this state the therapeutic agent and the inhibitor have reduced activity, and often have little or no activity. The reaction  
25 between the linker groups and the enzyme usually effects release of substantially free (unbound) therapeutic agent and inhibitor into the wound fluid. In some embodiments, the therapeutic agent and/or the inhibitor may remain bound to the polymer or a polymer fragment after activation by the enzyme.

30 The wound dressing materials according to the present invention are more responsive to the condition of a wound over time, because the inhibitor prevents excessive or uncontrolled release of the therapeutic agent in the presence of elevated levels of the protease enzyme. The release of the inhibitor by the action

of the enzyme means that a further supply of the enzyme is needed to prompt further release of the therapeutic agent after an initial release has been accomplished.

- 5 By an "increase" in the activity of the therapeutic agent and the inhibitor we include the situation where the activity of the therapeutic agent increases by at least 1.5, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9-, 10- or 15-fold in the presence of the enzyme. Typically, the rate of release of the therapeutic agent and the inhibitor increases by at least 1.5, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9-, 10- or 15-fold in the presence of wound fluid  
10 containing the enzyme at activity twice that of normal healthy serum. Preferably, there is no release of the therapeutic agent and the inhibitor in the absence of the enzyme.

There are three principal types of dressing material according to the invention. In  
15 the first type of material, the wound healing therapeutic agent and the inhibitor are dispersed or encapsulated or physically entrapped in a matrix of the medically acceptable polymer, and the polymer comprises the linker group. The polymer itself is degraded by the enzyme in the wound fluid through the cleavage of the linker groups, and this breakdown of the polymer releases the wound healing  
20 therapeutic agent and the inhibitor into the wound fluid.

In the wound dressing materials of this type, the polymer itself may comprise the linker group as part of the main polymer chain. For example, if the enzyme is an elastase, then the polymer could be an elastin. Alternatively, the polymer may be  
25 a medically acceptable polymer cross-linked by the linker group.

The degree of crosslinking of the polymers should be sufficient such that the rate of release of the therapeutic agent and the inhibitor increases in the presence of the enzyme. Preferably, the degree of crosslinking of the polymers should be  
30 sufficient to render the matrix sufficiently impermeable to the molecule to be delivered so that the therapeutic agent and the inhibitor are only released in the presence of the target enzyme. This will be dependent on the molecular weight of the therapeutic agent and the inhibitor.

In the second main type of wound dressing material according to the invention, the wound healing therapeutic agent and/or the inhibitor are conjugated to the medically acceptable polymer by the linker group. Preferably, the wound healing therapeutic agent and the inhibitor are each separately conjugated to the medically acceptable polymer by the linker group. The wound healing therapeutic agent and the inhibitor are then both released by cleavage of the linker groups by the enzyme, without any need for degradation of the polymer itself.

10 In the third main type of wound dressing material according to the invention, the wound healing therapeutic agent is itself conjugated to the inhibitor by the linker group. Cleavage of the linker group thereby activates both the therapeutic agent and the inhibitor. The therapeutic agent and/or the inhibitor may each independently be conjugated to the polymer as well.

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The term "polymer" as used herein includes homopolymers and copolymers (e.g. random copolymers, alternating copolymers and block copolymers).

20 In theory, any polymer containing groups to which the cleavable groups and/or the therapeutic agent and inhibitor can be attached may be used, although of course the skilled person will appreciate that considerations such as toxicity should be taken into account. Similarly, the polymers used should not be immunogenic.

25 In certain embodiments, the polymers are synthetic polymers. Examples of synthetic polymers include polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene glycerol, PVP, polyolefins, fluoropolymers, hydropolymers from vinyl esters, vinyl ethers, carboxy vinyl monomers, meth(acrylic) acid, acrylamide, N-vinyl pyrrolidone, acylamidopropanem acylamidopropane, PLURONIC (Maleic acid, NN-dimethylacrylamide diacetone acrylamide acryloyl, morpholine and mixtures thereof. Suitable synthetic polymers include non-ionic surfactants, polyalkoylated  
30 alcohols, alkyl or dialkyl polyglycerol compounds, polyethyloxylated alcohols, and polymers (including homopolymers and copolymers) of acrylamide (e.g. N-(2-hydroxypropyl)methacrylamide (HPMA).

Alternatively, natural polymers such as carbohydrates (e.g. dextran, chitin or chitosan); natural peptides or proteins (collagens, elastins, fibronectins, or even soluble proteins such as albumin); modified biopolymers such as carboxymethyl  
5 cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose and oxidized regenerated cellulose; or semi synthetic peptides (made by using a peptide synthesizer or by recombinant techniques) may be used.

In a preferred embodiment of the first mode of the invention, polymers of N-(2-  
10 hydroxypropyl) methacrylamide (HPMA) are cross-linked with the cleavable peptide. In this regard, reference is made to Ulbrich *et al.* (1980) *Biomaterials* 1, 199-204, which details the crosslinking of HPMA polymers by peptides.

The cleavable cross-linkages generally comprise cleavable oligopeptidic  
15 sequences or cleavable oligosaccharides, each typically of twenty residues or fewer, for example from 3 to 15 residues.

The rate of release of the therapeutic agent and the inhibitor will depend on a number of factors, including the length of the cleavable linker sequences. Ulbrich  
20 *et al.* noted that extension of the peptidic linkers by one amino acid residue to give a peptidic linker of four amino acids caused a pronounced rise in the rate of cleavage of the polymeric substrates. Ulbrich *et al.* reported that extension of the oligopeptidic sequence led to a decrease in the steric hindrance by polymer chain and thus to an increase in degradability.

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Steric hindrance may also be reduced by coupling the cleavable oligopeptidic sequence to the polymer by means of an appropriate spacer. Thus, the oligopeptidic sequences may couple the polymers directly (in which case the cross-linkage consists of the oligopeptidic sequence) or by means of an  
30 appropriate spacer. Suitable conjugation methods incorporating spacers are described in US-A-5770229.

The following paper gives a useful review of bioconjugation techniques for use in pharmaceutical chemistry: Veronese, F.M. and Morpurgo, M (1999) Bioconjugation in Pharmaceutical chemistry II Farmaco, 54, 497-516. This paper describes in detail the chemistry of each amino acid and which ones are most  
5 suitable for use in bioconjugation techniques. For example, it demonstrates that conjugation would occur by nucleophile to electrophile attacks. The amino acid side chains R-S-, R-NH<sub>2</sub>, R-COO- and =R-O- are well suited to bioconjugation (to natural or synthetic molecules).

10 In addition this paper indicates and gives examples of a wide range of structures and chemical groups that the peptides (containing amino (e.g. lysine), carboxyl (COO-) or cystyl groups (R-SH) can bind to.

With regard to conjugation techniques, see also Ulbrich, K., *et al* (2000) Polymeric  
15 drugs based on conjugates of synthetic and natural macromolecules I. Synthesis and physico-chemical characterisation. Journal of controlled release 64, 63-79. This reference describes how antibodies, peptides or proteins can be conjugated to synthetic polymers (e.g. poly HPMA).

20 The rate of degradation will not only depend on the number of amino acids but also on the nature of the amino acids comprising the cross-links. This dependency arises from the substrate specific nature of proteases. The region of the enzyme where interaction with the substrate takes place is known as the "active site" of the enzyme. The active site performs the dual role of binding the substrate while  
25 catalysing the reaction, for example cleavage. Studies of the structures of the complexes of proteolytic enzymes with peptides indicate that the active site of these enzymes is relatively large and binds to several amino acid residues in the peptide. Thus, the degradability of a particular bond in a peptide chain depends not only on the nature of the structure near the cleaved bond, but also on the  
30 nature of the amino acid residues which are relatively remote from the cleaved bond, but play an important part in holding the enzyme in position during hydrolysis.

The present invention is suitable for use with a wide variety of enzyme and substrate systems. Typically, the enzyme is selected such that elevated levels of the enzyme in wound fluid are associated with pain, wound infection or wound chronicity. Usually, the enzyme is a protease, and the linker group comprises an  
5 oligopeptidic sequence which is a substrate for the protease.

In certain embodiments protease is elastase. Elastase levels are elevated in a range of wound healing disorders, including infected wounds and chronic wounds. In such embodiments, suitable substrate linkers may include one or more of the  
10 oligopeptidic sequences lys-gly-ala-ala-ala-lys -Ala-Ala-Ala-, Ala-Ala-Pro-Val, Ala-Ala-Pro-Leu, Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe, Ala-Ala-Pro-Ala or Ala-Tyr-Leu-Val.

In other embodiments, the protease is a matrix metalloproteinase, in particular MMP-2 or MMP-9. These matrix metalloproteinases are elevated in chronic  
15 wounds such as venous ulcers, diabetic ulcers and pressure sores. In these embodiments, the cleavable linker may comprise the oligopeptidic sequence -Gly-Pro-Y-Gly-Pro-Z-, -Gly-Pro-Leu-Gly-Pro-Z-, -Gly-Pro-Ile-Gly-Pro-Z-, or Ala-Pro-Gly-Leu-Z-, where Y and Z are amino acids.

20 In other embodiments, the protease is a collagenase. Collagenase is elevated in chronic wounds such as venous ulcers, diabetic ulcers and pressure sores. In these embodiments, the cleavable linker may comprise the oligopeptidic sequence -Pro-Leu-Gly-Pro-D-Arg-Z-, -Pro-Leu-Gly-Leu-Leu-Gly-Z-, -Pro-Gln-Gly-Ile-Ala-Gly-Trp-, -Pro-Leu-Gly-Cys (Me)-His-, -Pro-Leu-Gly-Leu-Trp-Ala-, -Pro-Leu-Ala-Leu-  
25 Trp-Ala-Arg-, or -Pro-Leu-Ala-Tyr-Trp-Ala-Arg-, where Z is an amino acid.

In other embodiments, the protease is a gelatinase. Gelatinase is elevated in chronic wounds such as venous ulcers, diabetic ulcers and pressure sores. In these embodiments, the cleavable linker may comprise the oligopeptidic sequence  
30 -Pro-Leu-Gly-Met-Trp-Ser-Arg-.

In other embodiments, the protease is thrombin. In these embodiments, the cleavable linker may comprise the oligopeptidic sequence -Gly-Arg-Gly-Asp-, -Gly-

Gly-Arg-, -Gly-Arg-Gly-Asp-Asn-Pro-, -Gly-Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser-, -Gly-Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser-Pro-Lys-, -Gly-Pro-Arg-, -Val-Pro-Arg-, or-Phe-Val-Arg-.

In other embodiments, the protease is stromelysin. In these embodiments, the  
5 cleavable linker may comprise the oligopeptidic sequence -Pro-TyrAla-Tyr-Trp-Met-Arg-.

In other embodiments the protease is a kallikrein. The term "a kallikrein" refers to all serine proteases, whose activation is associated with the degradation of  
10 kininogen to form kinins, which are implicated in the onset of pain. Suitable peptide sequences for use in cleavable substrates for kallikrein include -Phe-Arg-Ser-Ser-Arg-Gln- or -Met-Ile-Ser-Leu-Met-Lys-Arg-Pro-Gln- that can be degraded by kallikrein at Lys-Arg or Arg-Ser bonds.

15 In addition to the proteases, it is also envisaged that the enzyme could be, for example, an antibacterial chitinase or chitosanase such as lysozyme (elevated in infected wounds), in which case the substrate for the enzyme would be a polysaccharide or oligosaccharide comprising D-glucosamine or N-acetyl D-glucosamine residues. For example, the active agent and the inhibitor could be  
20 dispersed in a matrix of chitin or chitosan.

Preferably, the enzyme is not a kallikrein. Preferably, the enzyme is a protease other than a kallikrein, for example an elastase, a collagenase, a gelatinase or a matrix metalloproteinase.

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In the wound dressing materials according to the present invention, the therapeutic agent is suitably selected from the group consisting of a reactive oxygen scavenger, an antimicrobial agent, a pain relieving agent, a growth factor or mixtures thereof.

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The reactive oxygen scavenger may be selected from the group consisting of antioxidant phenol derivatives, vitamin E, methyl peroxide antioxidants, stilbenes, gallic catechins, ubiquinol, retinoids, vitamin A, vitamin C, N-acetyl cysteine,

selenium and its compounds, zinc and its compounds, glutathione, carotenoids, papai, thioproline, albumin, chlorophyllin, antioxidant dyestuffs, and mixtures thereof.

- 5 The term "dyestuff" refers to a material that is useful as a colorant for textile materials, that is to say an organic compound that is strongly light-absorbing in the visible region 400-700nm. In certain embodiments, the antioxidant dyestuff is selected from the group consisting of aniline dyes, acridine dyes, thionine dyes, bis-naphthalene dyes, thiazine dyes, azo dyes, anthraquinone dyes, and mixtures  
10 thereof. For example, the antioxidant dyestuff may be selected from the group consisting of gentian violet, aniline blue, methylene blue, crystal violet, acriflavine, 9-aminoacridine, acridine yellow, acridine orange, proflavin, quinacrine, brilliant green, trypan blue, trypan red, malachite green, azacrine, methyl violet, methyl orange, methyl yellow, ethyl violet, acid orange, acid yellow, acid blue, acid red,  
15 thioflavin, alphazurine, indigo blue, methylene green, and mixtures thereof.

The antioxidant dyestuff may be present in the wound dressing material according to the invention in an amount of from about 0.05% to about 5wt.%, typically about 0.2 to about 2wt.% based on the dry weight of the material.

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- The antimicrobial agent may be selected from the group consisting of antiseptics and antibiotics and mixtures thereof. Suitable antibiotics include peptide antimicrobials (e.g. defensins, Magainin, synthetic derivatives of them) tetracycline, penicillins, terramycins, erythromycin, bacitracin, neomycin,  
25 polymycin B, mupirocin, clindamycin and mixtures thereof. Suitable antiseptics include silver sulfadiazine, chlorhexidine, povidone iodine, triclosan, other silver salts and colloidal silver, sucralfate, quaternary ammonium salts and mixtures thereof.

- 30 The pain relieving agent may be selected from the group consisting of an anaesthetic, an analgesic, an antiinflammatory or mixtures thereof. Suitable anaesthetics include lidocaine or novocaine. Suitable analgesics include non-

steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Suitable antiinflammatory agents include steroids such as prostaglandins.

The growth factor may be selected from the group consisting of platelet derived  
5 growth factor (PDGF), fibroblast growth factor (FGF), transforming growth factor beta (TGF- $\beta$ ), epidermal growth factor (EGF), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and insulin-like growth factor (IGF), and mixtures thereof.

The enzyme inhibitor may be selected from the group consisting of Tissue  
10 Inhibitor of Metalloproteinase (TIMP), 4-(2-aminoethyl)benzenesulfonyl fluoride (AEBSF), antithrombin, (p-Amidinophenyl)methanesulfonyl fluoride (APMSF), Aprotinin, diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP), phenyl methyl sulfonyl fluoride (PMSF), Antipain, Chymostatin, Leupeptin, Tosyl-lysine chloromethylketone (TLCK), Tosyl-phenyl chloromethylketone (TPCK), L-trans-  
15 epoxysuccinylleucylamido (4-guanidino) butane E-64, Amastatin, Bestatin, Diprotin, Ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid (EDTA), pepstatin and mixtures thereof. Kallikrein inhibitors may be selected from the group consisting of aprotonin, kallistatin, nafamostat mesilate, protease inhibitor -6 (as described in US-A-6472143), and mixtures thereof.

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The wound dressing materials according to the present invention may be provided in the form of beads, flakes, powder, and preferably in the form of a film, a fibrous pad, a web, a woven or non-woven fabric, a freeze-dried sponge, a foam or combinations thereof. In certain embodiments, the polymer is selected from the  
25 group consisting of woven fabrics, knitted fabrics, and nonwoven fabrics, all of which may be made by conventional methods. In other embodiments, the material may comprise (or consist essentially of) a freeze-dried sponge or a solvent-dried sponge.

30 The wound dressing material may be in the form of a solid, or a semi-solid ointment or gel. Preferably, the wound dressing material comprises only up to 20% by weight, preferably less than 10% by weight of water. The relatively low water content improves the stability of the material and makes it possible to

sterilize by heat or irradiation without loss of activity. The material may also contain 0-40% by weight, preferably 0-25% by weight of a plasticiser, preferably a polyhydric alcohol such as glycerol. All of the above percentages are on a dry weight basis.

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Preferred wound dressing materials according to the present invention are antioxidant wound dressings wherein the therapeutic agent is a reactive oxygen scavenger, the linker comprises a substrate oligopeptide for a collagenase, an elastase, MMP-2, MMP-9 or gelatinase, and the inhibitor is a metalloproteinase inhibitor such as TIMP, Amastatin, Bestatin, Diprotin, or EDTA. Dressings of this type can provide a controlled, low level of reactive oxygen species in the wound fluid. When the desired low level is exceeded, the reactive oxygen species stimulate the production of matrix metalloproteinases in the wound fluid, which then trigger the release of the reactive oxygen scavenger and the MMP inhibitor from the dressing material. The inhibitor acts to neutralise the MMP's, and thereby prevents excessive release of oxygen scavenger from the dressing material.

Consequently, the antioxidant wound dressing material according to the present invention has a greater free radical activity, that is to say an antioxidant activity, in the presence of a metalloproteinase enzyme than in the absence of said enzyme. Antioxidant activity may be measured by the diphenylpicrylhydrazyl (DPPH) test, for example as percentage reduction in absorbance at 524nm after 4 hours of a 0.5%w/v dispersion of the polysaccharide in  $10^{-4}$  M DPPH, as described further in US-A-5667501. Preferably the percentage reduction in absorbance in the DPPH test is at least about 25%, more preferably at least about 50%, and most preferably at least about 75%.

Alternatively or additionally, the antioxidant activity may be measured by its ability to inhibit the oxidation of ABTS (2,2'-azino-di-[3-ethylbenzthiazoline sulfonate]) by a peroxidase.

The wound dressing material according to the present invention is preferably sterile and packaged in a microorganism-impermeable container.

Preferably, the material according to the present invention will absorb water or wound fluid and hence become wet, swell or become a gelatinous mass but will not spontaneously dissolve or disperse therein. That is to say, it is hydrophilic but  
5 has a solubility of preferably less than about 1g/liter in water at 25°C. Low solubility renders such materials especially suitable for use as wound dressings to remove reactive oxygen species from the wound fluid.

The properties of the materials according to the present invention suggest  
10 applications in a range of medical applications, including the treatment of acute surgical and traumatic wounds, burns, fistulas, venous ulcers, arterial ulcers, pressure sores (otherwise known as decubitus ulcers), diabetic ulcers, ulcers of mixed aetiology, and other chronic or necrotic wounds and inflammatory lesions and disorders.

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In a second aspect, the present invention provides a wound dressing comprising a wound dressing material according to the first aspect of the invention.

The wound dressing is preferably in sheet form and comprises an active layer of  
20 the wound dressing material according to the invention. The active layer would normally be the wound contacting layer in use, but in some embodiments it could be separated from the wound by a liquid-permeable top sheet. Preferably, the area of the active layer is from about 1cm<sup>2</sup> to about 400 cm<sup>2</sup>, more preferably from about 4cm<sup>2</sup> to about 100cm<sup>2</sup>.

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In certain embodiments, the wound dressing further comprises a backing sheet extending over the active layer opposite to the wound facing side of the active layer. The backing sheet may be larger than the active layer such that a marginal region of width 1mm to 50mm, preferably 5mm to 20mm extends around the active  
30 layer to form a so-called island dressing. In such cases, the backing sheet is preferably coated with a pressure sensitive medical grade adhesive in at least its marginal region.

Suitably, the backing sheet is substantially liquid-impermeable. The backing sheet is preferably semipermeable. That is to say, the backing sheet is preferably permeable to water vapour, but not permeable to liquid water or wound exudate. Preferably, the backing sheet is also microorganism-impermeable. Suitable continuous conformable backing sheets will preferably have a moisture vapor transmission rate (MVTR) of the backing sheet alone of 300 to 5000 g/m<sup>2</sup>/24hrs, preferably 500 to 2000 g/m<sup>2</sup>/24hrs at 37.5 °C at 100% to 10% relative humidity difference. The backing sheet thickness is preferably in the range of 10 to 1000 micrometers, more preferably 100 to 500 micrometers. It has been found that such moisture vapor transmission rates allow the wound under the dressing to heal under moist conditions without causing the skin surrounding the wound to macerate.

Suitable polymers for forming the backing sheet include polyurethanes and polyalkoxyalkyl acrylates and methacrylates such as those disclosed in GB-A-1280631. Preferably, the backing sheet comprises a continuous layer of a high density blocked polyurethane foam that is predominantly closed-cell. A suitable backing sheet material is the polyurethane film available under the Registered Trade Mark ESTANE 5714F.

The adhesive (where present) layer should be moisture vapor transmitting and/or patterned to allow passage of water vapor therethrough. The adhesive layer is preferably a continuous moisture vapor transmitting, pressure-sensitive adhesive layer of the type conventionally used for island-type wound dressings, for example, a pressure sensitive adhesive based on acrylate ester copolymers, polyvinyl ethyl ether and polyurethane as described for example in GB-A-1280631. The basis weight of the adhesive layer is preferably 20 to 250 g/m<sup>2</sup>, and more preferably 50 to 150 g/m<sup>2</sup>. Polyurethane-based pressure sensitive adhesives are preferred.

Further layers of a multilayer absorbent article may be built up between the active layer and the protective sheet. For example, these layers may comprise an absorbent layer between the active layer and the protective sheet, especially if the dressing is for use on exuding wounds. The optional absorbent layer may be any

- of the layers conventionally used for absorbing wound fluids, serum or blood in the wound healing art, including gauzes, nonwoven fabrics, superabsorbents, hydrogels and mixtures thereof. Preferably, the absorbent layer comprises a layer of absorbent foam, such as an open celled hydrophilic polyurethane foam
- 5 prepared in accordance with EP-A-0541391, the entire content of which is expressly incorporated herein by reference. In other embodiments, the absorbent layer may be a nonwoven fibrous web, for example a carded web of viscose staple fibers. The basis weight of the absorbent layer may be in the range of 50-500g/m<sup>2</sup>, such as 100-400g/m<sup>2</sup>. The uncompressed thickness of the absorbent
- 10 layer may be in the range of from 0.5mm to 10mm, such as 1mm to 4mm. The free (uncompressed) liquid absorbency measured for physiological saline may be in the range of 5 to 30 g/g at 25°. Preferably, the absorbent layer or layers are substantially coextensive with the active layer.
- 15 The wound facing surface of the dressing is preferably protected before use by a removable cover sheet. The cover sheet is normally formed from flexible thermoplastic material. Suitable materials include polyesters and polyolefins. Preferably, the adhesive- facing surface of the cover sheet is a release surface. That is to say, a surface that is only weakly adherent to the active layer and the
- 20 adhesive on the backing sheet to assist peeling of the adhesive layer from the cover sheet. For example, the cover sheet may be formed from a non-adherent plastic such as a fluoropolymer, or it may be provided with a release coating such as a silicone or fluoropolymer release coating.
- 25 Typically, the wound dressing according to the present invention is sterile and packaged in a microorganism-impermeable container.

In a third aspect, the present invention provides the use of a material according to the present invention for the preparation of a dressing for use in the treatment of a

30 wound.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of treatment of a mammalian wound comprising applying to the wound a therapeutically effective amount of a wound dressing material according to the present invention.